

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

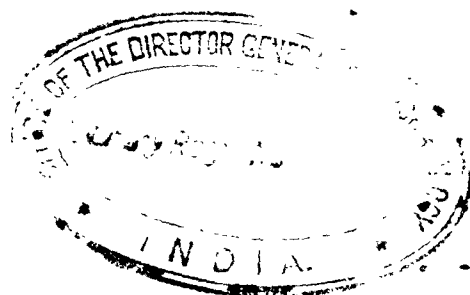
ARCHAEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF INDIA

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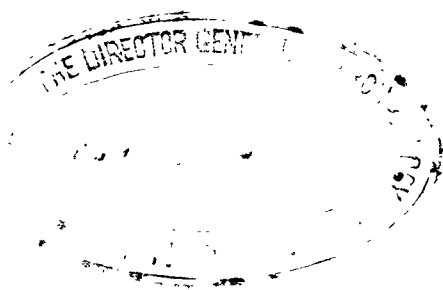
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# Government of Madras

HOME DEPARTMENT (EDUCATION)

**G.O. No. 849, 26th July 1920**

## Report

Government Museum and Connemara Public Library—1919-20—Recorded.

• READ—the following paper :—

*Letter*—from F. H. GRAVELY, Esq., D.Sc., Superintendent, Government Museum, Madras.

*To*—the Secretary to Government, Home (Education) Department.

*Dated*—the 7th July 1920.

*No.*—576.

I have the honour to forward, for submission to His Excellency the Governor in Council, the report on the working of the Government Museum and the Connemara Public Library during the year 1919-20 and to request that I may be supplied with 135 copies for distribution to other museums, etc.

### ENCLOSURE

#### ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF THE MADRAS GOVERNMENT MUSEUM AND THE CONNEMARA PUBLIC LIBRARY FOR 1919-20.

Dr. J. R. Henderson retired from service with effect from the 25th April 1919, handing over charge to the Personal Assistant, who was in charge of the current duties of the office till the afternoon of the 1st May 1919, when Mr. H. Dodwell, who was appointed as acting Superintendent in G.O. No. 532, Home (Education), dated the 29th April 1919, assumed charge. Mr. Dodwell continued in office till the 31st January 1920. The Personal Assistant attended to the current duties of the office from the 15th to the 25th June 1919 and from the 3rd to 14th January 1920, when Mr. Dodwell was deputed by the Government to attend the meetings of the Historical Records Commission at Simla and Lahore, respectively.

In G.O. No. 1482, Home (Education), dated 2nd December 1919, the pay of the Superintendent's post was raised to Rs. 500—50—1,000. Dr. F. H. Gravelly took over charge of the office from Mr. Dodwell on the afternoon of the 31st January 1920, having been appointed as Superintendent, Government Museum, and Principal Librarian, Connemara Public Library, with effect from the 1st February 1920.

2. VISITORS —The number of visitors to the Museum was as follows :—

	1918-19.	1919-20.
Total number of visitors to the old building ...	270,748	382,901
Do. new building...	241,542	349,349
Largest number of visitors on a single day to the old building, ... ..	43,758	58,372
Largest number of visitors on a single day to the new building ... ..	48,576	39,030
Total number of visitors on Sundays to the old building ... ..	47,697	67,677
Total number of visitors on Sundays to the new building ... ..	39,885	62,468
Total number of gosha visitors (on the first Saturday in each month) ... ..	8,126	7,198

The attendance was thus better than that of the previous year except in regard to gosha ladies. This is partly due to the fact that the gosha days in September and October fell on the Muhammadan festival days of Bakrid and Muharram respectively. Mannu Pongal day (the 16th January) was as usual the day on which the Museum was visited by the largest number of people. As it fell on a Friday, the usual weekly holiday, the Museum was specially kept open.

The annual Dwadasi festival, which comes second in respect of attendance, fell this year on the first Saturday in January. Accordingly the following Saturday, the 10th January 1920, was reserved for gosha ladies, instead of the first Saturday. The change was previously notified in the *Fort St. George Gazette* and in the principal dailies of the city.

Excluding the special festival days of Dwadasi and Kattu Pongal, the number of visitors (average of the two buildings) in the year under review was 292,787 against 202,747 in the preceding year and 265,276 the average of the five years ending with the preceding year.

Her Excellency the Lady Willingdon visited the Museum on the 19th December 1919. His Excellency the Governor of the French Settlements paid a visit on the 17th February 1920.

3. BUILDINGS.—The extension of the south wing of the old building, for providing additional accommodation to the Natural History section, sanctioned in G.O. No. 1043 W., dated the 4th September 1918, is approaching completion.

The re-flooring of the stuffing room block sanctioned in G.O. No. 295 W., dated the 7th March 1919, was completed in June.

A flagstaff, for which an estimate was sanctioned in March 1919, has been erected in the compound in front of the new building.

The Museum theatre was used on twenty-two occasions, eleven of these being for performances of the Madras Dramatic Society, and four for concerts of the Madras Musical Association.

4. ESTABLISHMENT.—M.R.Ry. T. V. Narasinga Rao, the Herbarium Keeper, was transferred to the Government Victoria College, Palghat, as sub. *pro tem.* Assistant Lecturer, in June 1919. On the representation of Mr. Dodwell, the designation of the appointment was altered to Botanical Assistant, and the scale of pay raised to Rs. 100—5—150, in G.O. No. 824, Home (Education), dated the 2nd July 1919, thus placing it on a footing of equality with the appointments of Archaeological and Zoological Assistants. M.R.Ry. S. N. Chandrasekhara Ayyar, B.A. (who has since passed the M.A. Examination), was appointed sub. *pro tem.* Botanical Assistant, with effect from the 9th July 1919.

In G.O. No. 340, Home (Education), dated 18th March 1919, the Government raised the pay of the Senior and Second Taxidermists to Rs. 40—1—50 and Rs. 30—1—40 per mensem, respectively, with effect from the 1st April 1919.

Four additional peons were sanctioned in G.O. No. 524, Home (Education), dated the 26th April 1919, to watch the extensions to the Archaeological and Economic galleries and to serve as relieving hands.

The entire staff worked well during the year. A type-writing machine was sanctioned for the office in G.O. No. 944, Home (Education), dated 31st July 1919.

5. MUSEUM DEMONSTRATIONS.—Demonstrations to students of the higher classes of the high schools in the City continued from December to March. Three batches of pupils were conducted by the three Museum Assistants over special sections on Monday and Tuesday afternoons. The total number of students who attended the demonstrations was 1,305.

A series of four demonstrations to teachers in Madras schools were given by the Superintendent on Saturday forenoons in March, at which 65 teachers were present.

6. HISTORY.—The Siamese inscriptions on the four cannon referred to in the Museum Annual Report for 1916-17 have been deciphered. They show that the cannon were used by the body-guards of the King, Queen and second King of Siam, and further that one of them was cast in Siam on 10th April 1728 A.D. The Dutch East India Company established a depot at Ayuthia in the year 1604 and for many years relations between the Dutch and the Siamese were very cordial. Letters are known to have passed between the Royal House of Siam and the House of Orange, and these letters were almost certainly accompanied by presents which may have included the two guns bearing the Orange coat of arms; or these may have been purchased from the company. Our thanks are due to His Royal Highness Prince Damrong and Mr. C. A. Seymour Sewell of the Royal Pages College, Bangkok, for the trouble they took in reading the inscriptions.

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Among the additions made to this section were the following :—

(1) From the Government of India, a recruiting badge bearing No. 2240 with ribbon being a specimen approved by His Majesty the King Emperor, for presentation to selected officers engaged in recruiting work.

(2) From Her Royal Highness Princess Mary through the Government of India, one embossed brass box, one bullet pencil case, one New Year Card and one small photo of Her Royal Highness Princess Mary.

7. ARCHÆOLOGY AND ART.—A duplicate set of specimens of prehistoric antiquities consisting of stone and iron implements, urns and pottery from Adichanallūr, Tinnevely district and Perumbāir, Chingleput district, and duplicate sculptures from the stupa at Amarāvati were sent to the Hyderabad Museum.

At the request of the Director-General of Archæology in India, the Bhattiprōlu bone relic was sent to the officer in charge of the Archæological section, Indian Museum, Calcutta, for presentation to the Mahabodhi Society, Calcutta.

The Director-General of Archæology in India was requested to depute the Archæological Chemist to inspect some of the Archæological exhibits that are undergoing a certain amount of deterioration and to subject them to examination and treatment. He accordingly visited the Museum on 24th November 1919 and has forwarded a report on the subject. When this was received the Director-General of Archæology was again requested to depute him to visit the Museum in order to consider what special cases would be required and how they should be constructed.

He advised us to send him the lead coins in the collection for treatment and preservation. Forty-two lead coins were accordingly sent to him and were received back after treatment.

The Archæological Assistant was deputed to attend the First Oriental Conference held at Poona in accordance with the orders contained in G.O. No. 1276, Home (Education), dated 21st October 1919. He there read a paper on Silpasastras. Under orders contained in G.O. No. 1164, Home (Education), dated 22nd September 1919, a set of copper-plate grants illustrating the development that has taken place in South Indian Paleography, certain relics and reliquaries from the ruined Buddhist Stupa at Bhattiprōlu and some rare South Indian coins were sent for exhibition.

A number of wood-carvings, which have long been stored in the temporary shed, have been examined and the best of them selected and cleaned for exhibition.

Among the noteworthy additions to the Archæological section are the following sculptures :—

(1) An inscribed stone from the ruined Buddhist Stupa at Guntapalli, Kistna district. The Brahmi inscription of about the 1st century B.C. states that the stone was presented as a stepping stone by a Buddhist devotee.

(2) Stone images of Vishnu and Śrī Dēvī found in Mēlakovalavēdu village and of Pārvatī found in Vēppambattu village, North Arcot district, and acquired under the Treasure Trove Act.

(3) Ten stone sculptures brought from the ruined gopura of the Rāmalinga-swāmi temple at Tādpatri, Anantapūr district.

(4) Copper images of Krishna and Pidāri found in Erayangudi village, Tanjore district, and acquired under the Treasure Trove Act.

(5) Stone images of Pārvatī (two), Virabhadra, Durga, Śiva, Kālī, and Vishnu, a Nāgakkal, a Yālī, two memorial stones, and three ornamental sculptures from the Mallikārjuna temple at Kambadūr, Anantapūr district.

(6) Copper images of Śiva and Kālī found in Alturti village, Nellore district, and acquired under the provisions of the Treasure Trove Act.

(7) A marble slab containing a scene from the life of Buddha, a marble image of Rājī and two inscribed stones from Ghantaśālā, Kistna district. The Buddhist sculpture must presumably have belonged to the ruined Buddhist stupa, which is supposed to have existed in the second century A.D.

(8) A marble image of Sītā from Rāmachandrapuram and a stone image of Pārśvanātha, a Jain tirthankara from Ālamūru.



(9) A stone relic casket with lid from the remains of the Buddhist stupa at Sālihūṇḍam Konda, Ganjām district, probably of about the 5th century A.D., sent by the Superintendent, Archæological Survey, Southern Circle.

The following undated copper-plate grants have been purchased on the recommendation of the Assistant Archæological Superintendent for Epigraphy, Southern Circle. They were issued by a family of chiefs who were ruling over parts of Orissa and of the Ganjām district about the 10th to the 13th centuries A.D. These are the first plates of this dynasty to be acquired for the Museum.

(1) A set of three plates strung on a ring with a seal bearing a lion facing the proper left and the legend 'Śrī Nētribhanja Dēvasya'. They record that Nētribhanja Dēva, a chief of the Bhanja family, gave the village of Arāṭaha to several Brahmins.

(2) A set of three plates strung on a ring with an indistinct impression of a lion. They record that Nētribhanja Dēva, a chief of the Bhanja dynasty, gave the village of Machchhāda to a Brahmin.

(3) A set of three plates strung on a ring bearing an indistinct impression of a lion. They record that Vidyādhara Bhanja, a chief of the Bhanja dynasty, gave the village of Mūla Machchhāda to a Brahmin.

The following six copper-plate grants have been received from Government officers for deposit in the Museum:—

(1) The second and last plates of a set of copper-plates without a ring sent by the Deputy Collector of Ātmakūr, Nellore district. They record that the Vijayanagara King Krishṇadēva Mahārāya gave the village of Koṇḍavāsali to a number of Brahmins on the full-moon day in the month of Vaiśākha in the year Vyaya-Śaka 1445 (1526 A.D.).

(2) A single brass plate in two pieces, which belonged to a convict in the Coimbatore Central Jail, secured and sent by the Collector of Coimbatore. It records the arrangement made by the Gavundans of Nāraṇāpuram to restore the worship in the Angāla Paramēśvarī temple, which was disturbed by the outbreak of an epidemic in Śaka 1722 (A.D. 1800). It states that it was issued during the administration of Hurdis, a servant of the Honourable the East India Company.

(3) A single copper plate sent by the Tahsildar of Madakasira, Anantapur district. It records that during the reign of Praudhadēvarāyala Bukkarāya of Vijayanagara the Reddirikam (chief office) of four villages was conferred on a person named Ārucherla Nallappa Nāyudu in Śaka 1429 (1507 A.D.).

(4) A set of five plates strung on a ring with a seal bearing in relief the legend, 'Śrī Tribhuvanāmkūśa' and the emblems of a boar, two chauries, a crescent, an elephant goad, the sun, a conch, a drum, a four petalled flower, a flower bud and a throne, found by a ryot in the village of Teki, Gōḍāvarī district, while working in his field and secured for Government by the Collector of Gōḍāvarī. They record that the Eastern Chālukyan King Chōḍaganga Dēva surnamed Rājarāja conferred certain privileges on the descendants of the Teliki family in the 17th year of the reign of the Chōla King Kulōttunga I, 1086-1087 A.D. (*Epigraphia Indica*, Volume VI, page 334.)

(5) An incomplete set of 14 plates strung on a ring with a seal bearing an indistinct legend and a bull, found while digging a foundation in the premises of a Siva temple in Thandanthottam village, Tanjore district, some hundred years ago, acquired by the Epigraphist for the Government of India. Some plates from the beginning, middle and end are missing. The existing plates show that in the 58th year of the Pallava King Vijaya Nandivikramavarman (Nandivarman III) the village of Dayā mukhamangalam was distributed among 308 Brahmins at the instance of the chief Dayā mukha, also that Nandivarman took away from the Ganga King a valuable necklace and the mad elephant called 'Pattavardhana'. (*South Indian Inscriptions*, Volume II, page 517.)

(6) A set of three plates strung on a ring received from the Tahsildar of Kalyāṇadurg. They record that Rāja Venkatapaty Nāyaka of the Vijayanagara Dynasty conferred the right of gaudaship over five villages in Rāyadurg territory on a certain person on the 15th day in the bright fortnight in the month of Jyēsthā in the year Plava-Śaka 1583 (A.D. 1661).

The two following Pallava grants have been presented by M.R.Ry. Jarubāla Venkatēvarulu, village munsif, Santaravuru, Guntūr district. They add much to the knowledge of Pallava history both in its earlier period and later :—

(1) A set of four plates strung on a ring with a seal bearing some indistinct legend. They record the grant made by the Pallava King Vijayaskandavarman of the village of Ōmgōdu to a Brahman on the 3rd trayodaśi tithi in the 33rd year of his reign. The date may be ascribed to about 450 A.D.

(2) A set of five plates strung on a ring without a seal. They record the grant made by the Pallava King Simhavarman II of the village of Ōgōmdu (Ōmgōdu) to a Brahman on the occasion of an eclipse. The plates were subsequently engraved by the order of the king on the 5th tithi in the bright fortnight in the month of Vaiśākha. The date may probably be fixed at about 506 A.D.

Six grants were collected and presented to the Museum by the late M.R.Ry. G. V. Appa Rao Pantulu Garu, Epigraphist of the Vijayanagaram Estate :—

(1) A set of three plates strung on a ring with a seal bearing the legend 'Śrī Anivārīta' and a boar, dug up by a ryot of Munjēru in a patch of land adjoining his house and found secured in a pot. They record that the Eastern Chālukyan King Kōkilavarma Mahārāja gave the village of Boddēri to a Brahman of Munjēru on the day of a lunar eclipse.

(2) A set of three plates strung on a ring with a seal bearing the emblems of a boar, a crescent, a lotus and the legend, 'Śrī Anivaritāmbu' found along with the previous grant. They record that the Eastern Chālukyan King Kōkilavarma Mahārāja gave the village of Vettuvāda to a Brahman on the occasion of a lunar eclipse. He in turn distributed the village among a hundred Brahmans living in Munjēru. These are the first grants of this King to be acquired for the Museum.

(3) A set of three plates strung on a ring with a seal bearing in relief the emblems of the sun, the moon, a lotus and the legend 'Śrī Vijayasiddhi' found along with grant No. 1 above. They record that Eastern Chālukyan King Mangi Yuvarāja gave the village of Konduka-Vilangavāda to 103 learned Brahmans on the occasion of a lunar eclipse. These plates supply information about the genealogy of the Chālukyan dynasty.

(4) A set of three plates strung on a ring with a seal bearing indistinctly the legend 'Vijayasiddhi' found along with No. 1 above. They record that the Eastern Chālukyan King Kokuli Vikramāditya Bhaṭṭāraka gave the village of Munjēru to the residents of Dēpūdi on an occasion when he was sorely afflicted, perhaps on his death bed.

(5) An incomplete set of four loose plates with indistinct impressions unearthed by a ryot of Kāsimkōṭa while ploughing in his field. They record that the Eastern Chālukyan King Bhīma I gave a village in Elamanchi, Kalingadēśa, to certain persons. He is stated to have crushed the army of Krishnarāja.

(6) A set of five plates strung on a ring with a seal surmounted by a high recumbent bull and the emblems of a conch, an elephant goad, a trisula, a battle axe, a crescent, a mace, a noose and a drum, received from the Narasapatam taluk of the Vizagapatam district. They record that the Eastern Ganga King Vajrahasta III gave the district of Gōrasatta together with 35 villages to one of his relatives on the 9th day in the month of Mīna in Śaka 967, A.D. 1045. This is believed to be the oldest known grant of Vajrahasta. (*Epigraphia Indica*, Volume XI, page 147.)

A set of three plates strung on a ring with a seal bearing in relief a standing lion, was found by a man while digging foundations for a mutt at Mālēpādu, Cuddapah district, and was presented to the Museum. It records that the Chōla chief Pūnyakumāra, who was ruling over the country now comprising the districts of Cuddapah and a portion of Nellore, gave a plot of land in the village of Birapāru to a Brahman on the full-moon day in the month of Kārtika in the fifth year of his reign. The date has been roughly fixed at about the end of the 8th century A.D. (*Epigraphia Indica*, Volume XI, page 337.)

A set of five plates strung on a ring was presented by the Monegar of Dandapalli, Chittoor district, to the Museum. They record that the crown prince Vijayarāya who was ruling over Mulvāy, one of the main divisions of the Vijayanagara Empire, founded a village Kriyāsaktipura and gave it to Krishna Pandita in 1410 A.D. He in turn divided it into several divisions and distributed them among several learned Brahmins. This is the first grant of this prince to be acquired for the Museum.

A set of 31 plates (the highest on record) found in an underground chamber in the temple of Tiruvēlāngādu, Chittoor district, was acquired for the Museum under the provisions of the Treasure Trove Act. The plates are strung on a massive ring the ends of which are secured by means of a seal bearing in relief the emblems of a tiger, two fishes, a bow, two lamps, two ankusās, two spears, two flagstaves, two chāmaras, a drum, a varaha, a swastika and tripod, a parasol and a legend in Sanskrit which has been translated, "Hail! Prosperity! This is Parakēsarivarman Rajendra-Chōla's edict to be borne on the glittering jewels of the row of royal diadems." They record that in his sixth year the Chōla King Rajendra-Chōla I granted the village of Palaiyanūr to the Śiva temple at Tiruvēlāngādu. The first ten plates are in Sanskrit and give valuable information about the Chōla genealogy and the history of different Chōla kings. The second 21 plates are in Tamil and register the order of the kings and specify the boundaries of the village at the time of the grant, i.e., 1016-1017 A.D. This is a very important and valuable acquisition.

Her Excellency Lady Willingdon presented four inscribed bricks from Babyion.

The Archæological Assistant toured in North Arcot, Anantapur, Chingleput, Kistna and Gōdāvarī districts.

8. NUMISMATICS.—The manuscript of the Catalogue of the coins of Haidar Ali and Tipu Sultan has been sent to the Government Press and is passing through the proof stage. Arrangements are being made for the preparation of the necessary plates.

The following coins were acquired under the provisions of the Indian Treasure Trove Act :—

(1) An important find of twenty-one gold coins discovered during the removal of stones and digging in a field by Gurram Chinnā Reddi and his servants in Parla village, Kurnool district. They comprise 14 varahas, 6 Kadamba fanams and one quarter Kadamba fanam. The fourteen varahas are all round and are of the well known Chālukyan type called padmatanka. They preserve their cup-shaped form in almost all cases. One of them is thinner and larger than the others. They show various punch-marks on the surface, the most prominent of which are the two auspicious symbols Śrī in the old Telugu-Kannada script on either side of the periphery at the ends of the horizontal diameter. At one extremity of the vertical diameter is found in Telugu-Kannada characters the name or title of the king who issued the coin and at the other end is found a hook attached to a spear bearing the sun and moon. There is also a stroke below the hook. The other symbols are figures of a lion or tiger with open mouth, raised paw and twisted tail very crudely represented by dots and lines. The central part is occupied by the figure of a lion. The reverse side of the coin is blank. Ten of the coins bear the legend 'nṭakaka,' one of them bears 'nnakiti' another 'Aksha', another 'Kshada' or 'Bada' and one 'Ji'. The legends are incomplete and till more coins are found it is not possible to say exactly what these letters mean. They are similar to the Telugu-Chōla coins of the Kodur Treasure Trove Case and were probably issued by Telugu-Chōla Chiefs who were ruling in Telugu districts.

(2) Seventeen punch-marked silver coins known as Purāṇās, found in a broken pot imbedded in the ground in a waste land in Kanniankuttai village, Salem district. This is the earliest form of metallic currency known in India, coins of this type being current in the time of Buddha and even before.

(3) One Kālī fanam found in the village of Nāganūr, Trichinopoly district.

The following Indo-Greek silver coins were received on loan from the Director-General of Archæology in India, Simla :—four coins of Menander, two of Zeilos, two of Appalodotos, one of Archebois and two of Antimachos.

Three Indo-Danish coins, one (lead) of Christian V and two (copper) of Christian VII were purchased from a coin collector; also one Indo-French coin with inscription 'Kāraikkāl.'

The Museum is further indebted to the Governments of Bengal, Bihar and Orissa, Central Provinces, and United Provinces, to the Bombay Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society, to the Provincial Museum, Lucknow, and to the Superintendent, Archaeological Survey, Western Circle, for a total of fifty coins presented in the course of the year.

9. ECONOMIC AND BOTANICAL.—In both the Economic and Botanical galleries a large number of old labels were replaced. An attempt is being made to give the names of specimens in Hindi, Tamil, Telugu, Kanarese and Malayalam so far as they can be ascertained. A number of pulses, food-grains and plant parts of medicinal value that were available locally were purchased to replace the bad specimens in the gallery. Some of the materials in formalin have similarly been replaced by fresh ones. The building stones have been rearranged according to their lithological characters. The Botanical gallery has been rearranged to make better use of the light and space available. A few fruits, flowers, seeds, etc., that were found growing within the City of Madras have been collected and preserved for exhibition in their respective places.

A catalogue of all the articles in the Economic gallery excepting the timbers (already catalogued) has been under preparation and will be ready for publication shortly.

10. ZOOLOGY.—A large number of specimens, chiefly birds and fishes, have been substituted for older and less perfect ones in the collection. The scientific names of most of the exhibits have been brought up-to-date. A catalogue of South Indian birds with vernacular names, wherever possible, is in progress.

Among the more important additions the following may be noted :—

(1) A specimen of the Green Sand-piper (*Totanus ochropus*) from Chingleput.

(2) The following species of fish new to the collection:—*Therapon quadrilineatus*, *Cypselurus poecilopterus*, and *Histiophorus brevirostris*, all from Madras. F. Day in the 'Fauna of British India, Fishes', Volume II, page 133, mentions that the largest specimen of the sword fish (*Histiophorus brevirostris*) that he saw in the Madras Museum was 4 feet 4 inches in length. But this specimen has not now been in the Museum from a long time; it was, perhaps, sent for the International Fisheries Exhibition, London, 1883 (vide Day's Catalogue of Exhibits in the Indian Section, International Fisheries Exhibition London, 1883, page 94) and not returned. The specimen recently procured for the Museum is much larger than the one recorded by Day, being 5 feet 1 inch in length from the tip of the upper jaw to the end of the caudal fin.

(3) A number of molluscan shells new to the collection:—*Cypræa turdis*, *Leidomus vittatus*, *Scapharca gubernaculatum*, *Donax australis* and *Matricinula plicataria*, all from Madras.

The Museum is indebted to Mr. Armitage for a named collection of shells from Madras.

In the Vivarium a brown tree-snake (*Dendrelaphis tristis*) laid six eggs in August, a monitor lizard (*Varanus bengalensis*) laid fifteen eggs in November; and a pond-tortoise (*Emyda granosa* var. *vittata*) laid two eggs in February. Two screech owls (*Strix flammea*) and a specimen of South Indian Loris (*Loris lydekkerianus*) were added to the exhibits.

Lieut.-Col. F. Wall, I.M.S., visited the Museum for the purpose of examining the snakes in the collection, and assisted by identifying doubtful specimens.

11. CONNEMARA PUBLIC LIBRARY.—The Library was closed to the public on two occasions—on the 24th November 1919, a public holiday in honour of the visit of His Excellency the Viceroy to Madras, and on the 13th December 1919 in connexion with the peace celebrations.

The total number of readers during the year was 19,747 against 19,454 in 1918-19—

Largest number of readers in a day	...	...	...	...	196
Smallest do.	...	...	...	...	21
Largest number of readers on a Sunday	...	...	...	...	152
Smallest do.	...	...	...	...	58

The number of standard works added to the library was 350, of which 282 were purchased and 68 presented.

The total number of volumes consulted was 72,538, as against 30,603 last year, and 42,196 the year before, which shows that much better use was made of the library. Last year's figure is exceptionally low, doubtless a result of the Influenza epidemic. This year's is the highest on record. A statement of the volumes consulted by visitors during the last two years arranged under subjects is subjoined:—

	1918-19.	1919-20.
Anatomy ; biology ; natural history ; zoology	1,348	3,264
Anthropology ; folklore	206	751
Archæology ; architecture	263	812
Arts ; industries	1,266	3,011
Atlases ; maps	70	244
Belles lettres	6,009	14,152
Botany ; arboriculture ; horticulture...	367	884
Chemistry ; agriculture ; photography	163	688
Classics	206	635
Dictionaries ; encyclopædias ; gazetteers ; manuals...	6,749	14,959
Economic products	255	809
Education ; ethics ; logic	1,340	3,490
Exhibitions	62	120
Forestry ; timbers	105	219
Geography ; physical geography ; physiography	216	399
Geology	165	263
History	5,342	12,591
Jurisprudence	324	830
Medicine ; surgery ; pathology	214	574
Microscopy	15	23
Mineralogy ; metallurgy	207	371
Natural philosophy	652	1,150
Numismatics ; medals ; heraldry	95	144
Philology ; epigraphy...	1,724	3,424
Photographs	206	360
Physiology	239	558
Public health	42	82
Religion	1,029	3,821
Sport and games	258	526
Travels ; voyages	196	390
Vernacular languages	64	105
Fort St. George Gazette (other than current issues)	1,206	2,939
Total	30,603	72,538

12. UNIVERSITY LIBRARY.—The total number of readers rose from 10,400 to 10,499 during the year under report and 15,347 volumes were consulted as against 15,522 volumes in the previous year.

The privilege of taking books on loan from the library against a deposit of Rs. 20 was enjoyed by 229 University Readers as against 211 in 1918-1919 and 5,030 volumes were consulted in this way as against 4,893 volumes in the previous year.

The books and periodicals acquired during the year are being catalogued according to author's names and indexed concurrently according to subjects.

13. VALUABLE STOCK.—The necessary inventory was maintained and duly checked. The usual list of donations and statement of expenditure are appended.

APPENDIX A.

Donations, 1919-20.

Armitage, Mr. F.—

Collection of named shells of Madras.

Assistant Archæological Superintendent for Epigraphy, Southern Circle, Madras—

Seventeen sets of copper plates.

Bengal Government—

Six rupees of Ghiyās-ud-din Bahādur Shāh, Dāūd Shāh, Sher Shāh and Islam Shāh, found in the Pābna district.

Bihar and Orissa Coin Committee, Patna Museum—

Two rupees of Ghiyās-ud-din Balban, found in the Monghyr district.

Blackwood, Captain N. O'Reilly—

Three copper coins, found near Babylon.

Bobbili, The Maharaja of, G.C.I.E., C.B.E.—

Pheasant-tailed Jacana (*Hydrophasianus chirurgus*).

Skull of Indian Wild Boar (*Sus cristatus*).

Central Provinces, Director of Industries—

Two unassigned Indo Sasanian coins found in the Jubbulpore district.

Three copper coins of Abdullah Kutb Shāh of Golconda, Abdul Hasan, Tāna Shāh and Aurangzeb, found in the Wardhā district.

Five rupees of Aurangzeb, found in the Nāgpur district.

Two rupees of Shāh Alam II, found in the Buldāna district.

Five rupees of Aurangzeb, found in the Nimār district.

Three rupees of Aurangzeb, Muhammad Shāh and Ahmad Shāh, found in the Amraoti district.

Corley, Mr. F. E.—

Snake (*Hydrophobus nympha*), Madras.

Corporation of Madras—

Bronze-winged dove (*Chalcophaps indica*).

The Demoiselle crane (*Anthropoides virgo*).

White-necked stork (*Dissura episcopus*).

Albino House-crow (*Corvus splendens*).

Crocodile (*Crocodylus palustris*).

Lemur.

Rose-breasted cockatoo (*Cacatua roseicapilla*).

South Indian muntjac (*Muntiacus malabaricus*).

Indian antelope or Black Buck (*Antelope cervicapra*).

Four-horned antelope (*Tetracerus quadricornis*).

Orang-utan (*Pongo pygmaeus*).

Phalanger (*Trichosurus* sp.).

Davis, Mr. S.—

Live owls (*Strix flammea*).

Director, Zoological Survey of India, Calcutta—

Shells (*Mysorella costigera*), Madras.

Gillman, Mrs. H. F. W.—

Mandarin duck (*Aes galericulata*), China.

Gopala Ayyar, Mr. E. S.—

Snake (*Typhlops braminus*), Madras.

Government of India, Army Department—

One recruiting badge with ribbon.

Government of India, Education Department—

Embossed brass box.

Bullet pencil case.

New year card.

Small photo of Her Royal Highness Princess Mary.

Hamid Husain Sahib, Mr. M.—

Moth (*Actias selene*), Madras.

Her Excellency Lady Willingdon—

Four Babylonian bricks from Mesopotamia.

Hoshangabad, Deputy Commissioner—

Three rupees of Shāh Alam II, found in the Hoshangabad district.

Johnston, Mr. R. H. A.—

Ant-like spider, Waltair.

Lucknow, Provincial Museum, Curator—

One silver coin of Silāditya.

Raghavan, B.A., Mr. M. D.—

Pond-tortoise (*Geoemyda trijuga*), Madras.

Beetle (*Chrysochroa chinensis*), Madras.

Water-snake (*Tropidonotus piscator*), Madras.

Black-scorpion (*Palamnaeus swammerdami*), Madras.

Rajagopal, Mr. Aina—

Indian pangolin (*Manis crassicaudata*).

Ramasesha Ayyar, Mr. A.—

Scorpion with a bifurcated tail (*Palamnaeus swammerdami*), Tiruttani.

Rodgers, Mr. W. H.—

Common Indian mungoose (*Mungos mungo*).

Royal Asiatic Society, Bombay Branch—

Punch-marked flat blank gold pillet, found in Phaltan State.

Punch-marked round pillet, found in Phaltan State.

Sundara Raj, M.A., Mr. B.—

Eggs of common myna (*Acridotheres tristis*).

Egg of pond-tortoise (*Geoemyda trijuga*), Perambur.

Cluster of eggs of a snake.

Superintendent, Archaeological Survey, Southern Circle, Madras—

A stone relic-casket, found in a ruined Buddhist stupa at Salihundam konda, Ganjam district.

Superintendent, Archaeological Survey, Western Circle—

Nine copper coins of Ali I, Ibrahim II, Muhammad Ali II and Sikandar of the Adil Shāhi dynasty of Bijapur.

United Provinces Government—

Two rupees of Shāh Alam II, found in the Jālaun district.

Rupee of Muhammad Shāh, found in the Bijnor district.

Two copper coins of Akbar, found in the Manipura district.

One copper coin of Alā-ud-din Muhammad, found in the Allahabad district.

One rupee of Aurangzeb, found in the Azamgarh district.

Walker, Mr. G. K.—

Small Indian civet (*Viverricula malaccensis*), Madras.

Woodhouse Adolphus, Mr. W. H.—

Tree-Viper (*Lachesis gramineus*).

## APPENDIX B.

*Classified list of Expenditure of the Government Museum and Connemara Public Library during the year 1919-20.*

## Salaries—

	Actuals, 1919-20.	Revised estimate, 1919-20.
	RS.	RS.
Superintendent and Principal Librarian ... ..	4,385	4,600
Duty allowance ... ..	35	
Total ...	4,420	4,600

## Permanent establishment, Government Museum—

Zoological assistant, botanical assistant, archæological assistant, head clerk, second clerk, third clerk, writer, assistant writer, senior and second taxidermists and 35 peons—45 persons ... ..	11,446	11,500
Permanent establishment, Connemara Public Library—		
Sub-librarian, three attendants and three peons ...	2,340	2,300
Total, Establishment ...	13,786	13,800

## Allowances—

Travelling allowance ... ..	952	500
House-rent and other allowances ... ..	2,031	2,050
Total ...	2,983	2,550

## Supplies and Services—

Cost of specimens purchased on tour ... ..	611	5,350
Objects of interest and coins purchased at head-quarters ... ..		
Fittings, furniture, etc. ... ..	2,907	
Cost of books and publications ... ..	2,420	
Lithographic plates ... ..	Nil.	
Charges for feeding live animals ... ..	340	
Cost of indented Europe stores and freight ... ..	13	
Electric lights and fans ... ..	267	
Total, Supplies and Services ...	6,558	

## Contingencies—

Purchase and repair of furniture ... ..	209	10,000
Cleaning charges ... ..	571	
Rent, rates and taxes ... ..	6,336	
Office expenses and miscellaneous ... ..	2,282	
Pay of menials ... ..	1,339	
Total, Contingencies ...	10,737	10,000
Grand total ...	38,484	36,300



**Order—No. 849, Home (Education), dated 26th July 1920.**

Recorded.

2. The thanks of the Government are due to all who made donations to the Museum during the year.

(True extract)

R. RAMACHANDRA RAO,  
*Secretary to Government.*

To the Superintendent, Government Museum.  
" Director of Public Instruction.  
" Home (Miscellaneous) Department.  
" Revenue Department  
" Public Works Department.  
" Accountant-General.  
" Director-General of Archaeology (with C.L.).  
" Publicity Officer.  
Editors' Table.

# Government of Madras

LAW (EDUCATION) DEPARTMENT

G.O. No. 1051, 18th July 1921

## Report

Government Museum and Connemara Public Library—1920-21—recorded

Read—the following paper :—

Letter—from F. H. GRAVELY, Esq., D.Sc., Superintendent, Government Museum, Madras.  
To—the Secretary to Government, Law (Education) Department.  
Dated—the 5th July 1921.  
No.—777-1.

I have the honour to forward, for submission to His Excellency the Governor in Council, the report on the working of the Government Museum and the Connemara Public Library during the year 1920-21 and to request that I may be supplied with 135 copies for distribution to other Museums, etc.

ENCLOSURE.

### ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF THE MADRAS GOVERNMENT MUSEUM AND THE CONNEMARA PUBLIC LIBRARY FOR 1920-21.

During the whole of the year under report Dr. F. H. Gravelly was in charge. He was deputed by Government to attend the meetings of the Indian Science Congress in Calcutta and Entomological Conference at Pusa in February, on account of which he was absent from headquarters from the 29th January to 14th February, during which time the Personal Assistant was in charge of the current duties of the office.

2. VISITORS.—A statement of the number of visitors is given below :—

	1919-20.	1920-21.
Total number of visitors, Old Building ...	382,901	303,024
Do. New Building ...	349,349	284,683
Largest number of visitors on a single day, Old Building.	58,372	35,960
Largest number of visitors on a single day, New Building.	39,030	31,323
Total number on Sundays, Old Building ...	67,677	60,376
Do. New Building ...	62,468	55,922
Total number on gosha days ...	7,198	6,332

The decrease in the total number of visitors is partly due to the fall in the number of visitors on Kannupongal and Dwadasa festivals, as will be seen from the following figures :—

	Old Building.	New Building.
Kannupongal, 1919-20 ...	58,372	39,030
Do. 1920-21 ...	35,960	31,323
Dwadasa, 1919-20 ...	22,713	12,817
Do. 1920-21 ...	19,163	30,111

Excluding these festival occasions, the average number of visitors in the year under review for the two buildings was 242,447 against 292,787 in the preceding year, and 267,996, the average of the previous five years. The Museum was closed to the public at 2 p.m. on Monday the 10th January 1921, in honour of the arrival of H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught.

3. BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS.—The extensions to the Natural History section have been completed and the buildings were taken over from the Public Works Department on the 4th December 1920. They have not, however, been thrown open to the public because rearrangement is exceedingly slow with our limited staff. Improvements sanctioned in G.O. No. 803 W., dated 21st May 1920, have been carried out to the roof of the stuffing room which was very leaky.

In view of the frequent occurrence of bicycle thefts, a bicycle stand has been erected in the office verandah for the use of visitors to the Museum and the Library.

The question of adequate protection of buildings against fire was also taken up during the year, and the Museum and Library buildings have now been furnished with a number of additional fire appliances, and sanction has been obtained for the extension of the telephone to the Superintendent's office, where it will be available for use in case of fire occurring at night. The hydrants in the compound have also been improved.

Special attention has been bestowed on the grounds surrounding the building. Several trees have been cut down so as to show others to better advantage, a number of dead trees have been replaced and additional bushes planted, and the whole garden is now being laid out afresh. In this work the services of the Government Horticulturist have been of great assistance. The new branch road approved by Government in G.O. No. 1028 W., dated 8th July 1920, has also been opened and has added considerably to the appearance of the place.

**THE MUSEUM THEATRE.**—The theatre continued to be very much in demand and was used on twenty-one occasions, excluding the days of rehearsals.

4. **ESTABLISHMENT.**—M.R.Ry. S. N. Chandrasekharan, M.A., who was appointed as Botanical Assistant on the 9th July 1919, left on the 30th July 1920 to take up the appointment of Assistant in Botany in the Agricultural College, Coimbatore. M.B.Ry. P. V. Mayuranathan, B.A., was appointed to the post sub. *pro tem.* with effect from the 1st August 1920.

During the year Government sanctioned the appointment of a separate Sub-Librarian for the Library. The post of the third attendant was abolished and two additional attendants sanctioned. The Sub-Librarian and attendants were appointed from the 1st September and have been confirmed with effect from the same date.

The entire staff worked well during the year.

5. **TOURS.**—Owing to the large amount of work requiring to be done at headquarters, and to the necessity for meeting the cost of the increase in library staff, very little touring has been done this year.

The Superintendent, as already noted, was deputed to attend the Indian Science Congress in Calcutta and the Entomological Conference at Pusa, where he gained useful information as to scientific work now in progress.

The Zoological Assistant accompanied him to Calcutta to attend the Science Congress and remained there till after the Superintendent's return from Pusa, selecting specimens from the collections of the Zoological Survey of India for use in connection with the filling of the new Invertebrate Gallery. Our thanks are due to the Director of the Zoological Survey both for the specimens and for the general facilities granted.

The Archaeological Assistant went to Conjeeveram and the Cheyyar Taluk of North Arcot in March. In the former place he attended to the removal to Madras of a large figure of Buddha. In the latter he examined in connection with the Treasure Trove Act, an image of Siva recently found in Echehur village.

6. **DEMONSTRATIONS.**—The demonstrations to pupils began this year in the middle of January and extended to about the middle of April. The total number of pupils expected to attend the demonstrations according to the programme was 1,734, but only 1,014 actually came. This was due partly to difficulties of transport during the tram strike, and partly to certain festivals falling on the demonstration days.

Five demonstrations were given to teachers by the Superintendent from January to March 1921, the average attendance being between 9 and 10.

7. **ART AND ARCHAEOLOGY.**—The numerous articles, mostly useless, that have accumulated in the godowns during past years have all been sorted and the best of them put in their proper places in the public galleries. Arrangements are being made for the sale by public auction of useless articles and for proper storage of the rest for reference in connection with research work, or in some cases for their distribution to other Museums.

Eighteen duplicate specimens of prehistoric stone implements were sent to the Provincial Museum, Lucknow. A set of duplicates of prehistoric pottery from Adichanallur and Coimbatore, iron implements from Adichanallur, stone implements from Amaravati, and some brass-ware were presented to the Patna Museum. Eighteen duplicates of Amaravati sculptures were sent to the Indian Museum, Calcutta.

The whole metal-ware collection in the Art gallery has been carefully examined and duplicates removed, thus bringing into prominence those specimens that are likely to be of interest to the public and showing them to greater advantage. They have been arranged according to the purposes for which they are used. The cases have all been relabelled and the work of labelling individual exhibits has been taken in hand.

The collection of metal-ware has been augmented by several purchases during the year, but a great deal more needs to be done to make it truly representative of the finest products of the indigenous arts of the Presidency.

Unfortunately it at present contains many specimens which, though better than nothing, are not nearly as good as they ought to be, and so long as these are on our hands, economy forbids the purchase of better ones. Some improvement is, however, being made by giving the inferior specimens as part payment for really good ones when opportunity for securing these occurs.

The Archæological Chemist in India visited the Museum last April, in order to discuss with me the preservation of the bronze images. He hopes to arrange in consultation with the Director-General of Archæology to do the necessary work and to come back to carry it out next October.

The Hindu sculpture gallery was to some extent rearranged, bringing together different images of the same deity in one group and thus affording facilities for comparative study. Many of the labels were renewed and made more descriptive.

With the object of identifying the several scenes in the Amaravati sculptures the Superintendent, Archæological Survey, Southern Circle, supplied at our request a set of photographs of them which were sent to M. Foucher, Officer in charge of the Archæological Section, Indian Museum, Calcutta, who has kindly consented to identify them so far as this is possible.

The Curator, Patna Museum, was deputed by the Government of Behar and Orissa to study the arrangement of the exhibits in this Museum, more particularly the prehistoric pottery in the Archæological collection. He was afforded every facility. Dr. Thomas, Librarian, India Office Library (London), Captain A. M. Hocart, Archæological Commissioner, Ceylon, and Dr. Ananda Coomaraswami, Officer in charge of the Indian Art Museum (Boston), U.S.A., spent some time in studying the exhibits in the Archæological section, and photographs of some of the more interesting exhibits were taken by the last named.

At the request of the Private Secretary to His Excellency the Governor of Bengal, Messrs. Lawrence and Mayo made a replica in crystal glass of the relic casket in which the bone relic from Bhattiprolu was found. In this the relic was placed when it was presented by His Excellency to the Maha Bodhi Society, Calcutta.

The most noteworthy additions to this section are the following:—

(1) A stone image of a saivite saint presented by Capt. B. S. Chalam, I.M.S., Tondiarpet.

(2) A stone image of Ganesa found in Dindigul, Madura district, and acquired under the Treasure Trove Act.

(3) A copper image of Natesa found in Adikkathevan village, Tanjore district, and acquired under the Treasure Trove Act.

(4) A copper image of a Kali and Sulam found in Sennian Viduthi village, Tanjore district, and acquired under the Treasure Trove Act.

(5) Copper images of Bikshandar, Vishnu and two goddesses found in Trukkalar village, Tanjore district, and acquired under the Treasure Trove Act.

(6) A megalithic statue of Buddha over 7 feet in height presented by the Trustee of the Kamakshi Amman Temple, Conjeeveram, at the instance of the Assistant Archæological Superintendent for Epigraphy, Southern Circle.

**NUMISMATICS.**—The catalogue of coins of Haidar Ali and Tipu Sultan is nearly ready for publication, and its plates have already been received from the Oxford University Press.

The recording of finds of treasure trove coins has been systematized. All information asked for in G.O. No. 604, Public, dated 26th July 1907, is now kept together in special registers prepared for this purpose.

The following coins were acquired under the Treasure Trove Act :—

(1) Portions of two gold coins with inscription "Charama" and "Kshatrapa" in Gupta characters of the 5th or 6th century A.D., found in Mukundanallur village, South Arcot district.

(2) Eighty gold fanams found in Kattampatti village, South Arcot district. There are two varieties, both by Ramaraja, son of Sivaji of Tanjore, who occupied the fortress of Gingee when it was under the Maratha occupation from 1677 to 1690 A.D. The following are descriptions :—

First variety	...	...	...	{	Obv.—The figure of the Raja with the sun and moon on either side. Rev.—Inscription "Rama Rau" in Devanagari script.
Second variety	...	...	...	{	Obv.—Same. Rev.—Blank.

(3) Gold coins of Ghiyas-ud-din Tughlaq and Ala-ud-din Khilgi found in Karanaipuducheri village, Chingleput district.

(4) Seven hundred and four gold Viraraya fanams and one copper Viraraya cash found in Orattukuppai village, Coimbatore district.

(5) Gold mohars of Aurangzeb and two of Muhammad Shah and one copper cash of Krishna Devaraya of Vijayanagara found in Dommara Nandyala village, Cuddapah district.

(6) Forty-eight gold half pagodas of Devaraya of Vijayanagara found in Chapaud village, Cuddapah district.

(7) Twenty gold old Madras Star pagodas struck by the Honourable the East India Company and found in Purlambakkam village, Chingleput district.

Six lead Indo-Danish coins of Frederick III and Christian IV were purchased from a coin dealer in Tanjore district.

Coins from Kattambatti, Orattukuppi, and Chapaud villages have been distributed to the several Provincial Museums and Durbars in accordance with the rules to regulate proceedings under the Treasure Trove Act (appended in G.O. No. 604, Public, dated 26th July 1907).

The Museum is indebted to the Governments of Bengal, Bihar and Orissa, and Central Provinces and to the Bombay Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society for a total of 13 coins presented to it in the course of the year.

The special numismatist to the Government of Mysore spent some time here in studying the system of cataloguing and storing our collection of coins.

**ZOOLOGY.**—The new extensions to the Zoological section having been completed the congestion in the old Birds and Mammals gallery has been relieved by retaining only the birds in that room. The Mammal exhibits are ultimately to be arranged in new cases on the ground-floor of the new extension but this has not yet been done on account of the difficulty of obtaining glass of sufficiently large size for the necessary cases. The top-floor of the new extension is set apart for fishes, thus setting free the whole of the old room for invertebrates. At present both rooms are closed for rearrangement.

The publication of the catalogue of South Indian birds mentioned in the last report has been delayed pending the appearance of an authoritative "Hand List of Birds of India" by Mr. E. C. Stuart Baker which is expected shortly.

In addition to the specimens sent by the Zoological Survey of India (see under *Tours*) a number of invertebrates have been collected towards the formation of a reserve collection, the lack of which makes it impossible for us to deal properly with the new invertebrate gallery at present. A reference collection of this kind is also necessary to assist in the work of identification.

A collection of snakes, including all specimens of the families Typhlopidae and Uropeltidae, was sent to Col. Wall and has been returned to us named. Our thanks are due to him for his work.

Several duplicate Zoological specimens were presented to the following institutions:—Pithapur Raja's College, Cocanada, and the Women's Christian College, Madras, and the Government High School, Tiruvalur.

In March the vivarium was abolished as it is out of place in the Museum now that there are Zoological gardens in the People's Park and the room it occupied is needed for other purposes.

9. BOTANICAL AND ECONOMIC.—A herbarium representative of the plants growing in and around the City of Madras has been started and is progressing. Over four hundred specimens of flowering plants including grasses have been pressed, mounted and identified. It is hoped that this collection when completed will be of service to schools as an aid to the identification of common plants such as should be dealt with in Nature Study work.

In the Botanical gallery a number of soiled labels were renewed and bad specimens replaced.

The catalogue of the economic products other than timbers referred to in the last year's report has been completed and is now in proof.

10. VALUABLE STOCK.—In checking the inventory of valuable stock my attention was called by the Assistants in charge of the articles to the fact that many are damaged or incomplete and have been thus for a long time. I have been into the matter personally as fully as possible and find that the system rather than the Assistants responsible were really to blame. A fresh inventory is being drawn up and orders passed which will, I hope, ensure the keeping of the articles in good order in future.

The usual list of donations and statement of expenditure are appended.

11. CONNEMARA PUBLIC LIBRARY.—The Library was closed to the public on the afternoon of the 10th January and on the 15th January on account of the visit to the city of His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught.

The total number of readers during the year rose from 19,747 in 1919-1920 to 20,707 in 1920-1921.

				1920-1921.	1919-1920.
Largest number of readers in a day	...	...	...	156	196
Smallest do. do.	...	...	...	11	21
Largest do. on a Sunday	...	...	...	145	152
Smallest do. do.	...	...	...	57	58

The figures indicate that, although there is still a rush on Saturdays and Sundays, there is on the whole a steadier stream of readers than before. In spite of the rise in the number of readers, the total number of volumes consulted fell from 72,583 in 1919-1920 (the highest on record) to 50,229, exclusive of 1,460 issued in connexion with Museum work. This is due mainly to two causes. Firstly, recent additions to the Library are now placed in a special case where they are seen by all on entering the building, with the result that visitors now take one or two of them for reading, when formerly they would have taken a number of older works for consultation only. Secondly, the change in the time at which the University Library is open to that at which most readers usually come has enabled them to make greater use of that Library, over 17,000 more volumes having been consulted there this year than last.

The usual statement showing the number of volumes consulted in each subject is omitted, both because it has little meaning in the absence of figures showing the strength of the Library in each subject and because, under present conditions, it takes a disproportionate amount of time to ascertain the figures. It is hoped to re-introduce the statement when a subject-classification of the contents of the Library has been worked out.

The British Patent publications which have been stored here from very early times have all been transferred to the office of the Director of Industries, the godown in which they were kept having been demolished to make room for the extensions to the Natural History Section.

The number of standard works added to the Library this year is 246, of which 189 were purchased, and 57 presented. The small number of additions made during the year is due mainly to the enormous rise in the prices of books.

The Sub-Librarian, since his appointment in September 1920, has been paying special attention to the completing of imperfect sets of periodicals, the passing through the press of the Sixth Supplement to the Author's Catalogue, the classification and arrangement of Parliamentary Papers and the preservation of old and dilapidated volumes, especially of rare works; and steady and systematic endeavour is made to select the books most suitable for purchase. His services are also greatly in demand as a Reference Librarian by visitors in need of guidance in the use of the books available. Though this and routine work has left him no time to do any regular stock-taking, he is doing what he can to check the contents of the Library. The need for increased accommodation for books is extremely urgent. The Public Works Department have been addressed and estimates are being prepared.

Dr. F. W. Thomas, of the India Office Library, visited this Library on the 16th December 1920 and expressed his appreciation of the work attempted.

Under instructions from Government contained in G. O. No. 882, Home (Education), dated 6th August 1920, the Director of Public Instruction held at his office a conference of the officers and representatives of various libraries in the city, on the 20th December 1920, when the following resolutions were passed:—

1. That this meeting is of opinion that in view of the lack of adequate office staff attached to the Connemara Public Library it will be necessary, to begin with, to limit the scheme of the inter-library system to Madras City, but that there is no objection to the inclusion as a special case of Coimbatore in the scheme from the beginning, if the Forest and Agricultural Colleges so desire.

2. That this Committee is of the opinion that as the success of the inter-library system depends on the adoption of a uniform and satisfactory system of cataloguing, it is necessary to train Library Assistants in the technique of library work. Steps may be taken at the outset to depute Government servants or officers of Government working in Government College Libraries to undergo the necessary training in the Imperial Library, Calcutta.

3. That this Committee requests Dr. Gravely to correspond with the chief libraries of the city with a view to ascertaining their opinions as to the extent to which they would be prepared to co-operate in purchasing and borrowing and to convene a meeting of representatives of such libraries as respond to this circular to consider the replies.

4. That this meeting is of opinion that it is very desirable to develop the Library of the Registrar of Books in such a way that it may ultimately become a library of vernacular works and form part of the Connemara Public Library.

• Resolution No. 3 is now being dealt with by the Principal Librarian as the first step towards giving effect to the others.

12. UNIVERSITY LIBRARY.—The total number of readers rose from 10,499 to 12,481 during the year under report and 27,520 volumes were consulted as against 15,347 volumes in the previous year. This enormous increase is the result of the alteration in the hours of opening on Mondays, Tuesdays, Wednesdays and Thursdays from 7:30—2:0 to 10:0—5:0.

The privilege of taking books on loan from the Library was enjoyed by 248 University readers as against 229 in 1919–20 and 5,554 volumes were taken as against 5,030 volumes in the previous year.

The books and periodicals acquired during the year are being catalogued under authors' names and indexed according to subjects.

APPENDIX A.

Donations, 1920-21.

- Beeson, Mr. C.—  
Spider (*Poecilotheria regalis*, Poc.), Dehra Dun.
- Chalam, Captain, I.M.S.—  
Stone image of a Saivite saint, found in Tondiarpet, Madras.
- Christophorus Abel, Mr. S.—  
Three copper coins, Mannargudi.
- Corporation of Madras.—  
Black swan (*Chenopsis atrata*).  
Orang-outan (*Pongo pygmaeus*).  
Silver kalij pheasant (*Gennaesus nycthemerus*).  
Spider monkey.
- Dharmakarthā of Sri Kamakshi Amman temple at Conjeeveram.—  
Standing Buddha image of above 7 feet in height.
- Director of Fisheries, Madras.—  
Elliot's dolphin (*Steno perniger*), Madras.
- Director of Industries, Central Provinces.—  
One copper coin of Muhammad Shah, found in Amraoti district.  
One rupee of Muhammad Shah, found in Nagpur district.  
Seven rupees of Aurangzeb, Muhammad Shah and Shah Alam II., found in Saugor district.
- Director, Zoological Survey of India, Calcutta.—  
Collection of named insects.
- D'Roza, Mr. Edward.—  
Skin of Nilghiri langur (*Presbytis johni*), Ambasamudram, Tinnevely.  
Skin and skull of king cobra (*Naja bungarus*), Ambasamudram, Tinnevely.
- Fernandez, Mr. E. W.—  
Spider, Chittoor.
- Government of Bengal, General Department.—  
Three rupees of Shah Jahan, found in Jessore district.
- Government of India, Army Department.—  
War work badge.
- Hefferman, Lieut.-Col. H. W., Ambala.—  
Two peons' badges.
- Muhammad Madarsa Sahib, Mr. A.—  
Nine pre-historic pottery found in Tellar, North Arcot district.
- Pentland, Lord, London.—  
A bullet extracted from the body of a wounded soldier.
- Raghavan, B.A., Mr. M. D.—  
Beetle (*Batocera rubra*), Madras.  
Honeycomb of the small Indian honey-bee (*Apis florea*), Madras.  
Live scorpion (*Palmanæus swammerdami*), Madras.  
Spider (*Peucetia viridana*), Madras.  
Trap-door spider (*Sason sp.*), Madras.  
Young scorpion (*Buthus tamulus*), Madras.
- Secretary, Bihar and Orissa Coin Committee, Patna Museum, Patna.—  
One rupee of Shah Alam II., found in Champaran district.
- Secretary, Bombay Branch, Royal Asiatic Society.—  
One rupee of Akbar, found in Halol district.
- Secretary to Government, Public Works Department, Madras.—  
Cannon balls found during the excavation of the new Legislative Council Chamber, Madras.
- Stoney, Mr. R. F.—  
Cotton teal (*Nettion coromandelianus*), white variety, Singaperumalkoil, Chingleput district.



APPENDIX B.

Classified list of expenditure of the Government Museum and Connemara Public Library during the year 1920-21.

	Actuals, 1920-21.	Revised estimate, 1920-21.
	RS.	RS.
<b>Salaries—</b>		
Superintendent and Principal Librarian	7,960	7,960
<b>Permanent establishment, Government Museum—</b>		
Personal Assistant, Archaeological Assistant, Botanical Assistant, Zoological Assistant, Head Clerk and Cashkeeper, second, third, fourth, fifth clerks, senior and second Taxidermists, Duffadar and 34 peons—46 persons	12,495	15,500
<b>Permanent establishment, Connemara Public Library—</b>		
Sub-Librarian, four attendants and three peons—eight persons...	2,865	...
<b>Total, Establishment</b>	<b>15,360</b>	<b>15,500</b>
<b>Allowances—</b>		
Travelling allowance	782	800
Local allowance for high prices	4,729	4,726
<b>Total</b>	<b>5,511</b>	<b>5,526</b>
<b>Contingencies—</b>		
Cost of specimens purchased on tour and objects of interest and coin purchased at headquarters and charges for feeding live animals	1,216	2,066
Cost of books and publications	3,285	3,000
Rents, rates and taxes	6,336	6,336
Pay of menials	1,593	1,593
Other contingencies	7,943	8,915
<b>Total Contingencies</b>	<b>20,373</b>	<b>21,910</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>49,204</b>	<b>50,896</b>

Order—No. 1051, Law (Education), dated 18th July 1921.

Recorded.

2. The thanks of the Government are due to all who made donations to the Museum during the year.

(By order of the Government, Ministry of Education)

R. RAMACHANDRA RAO,  
Secretary to Government.

To the Superintendent, Government Museum.  
" Director of Public Instruction.  
" Law (General) Department.  
" Revenue Department.  
" Public Works Department.  
" Accountant-General,  
" Director-General of Archaeology (with C.L.).  
Editors' Table.

# Government of Madras

LAW (EDUCATION) DEPARTMENT

G.O. No. 885, 26th July 1922

## Museum

Government—Connemara Public Library—Report for 1921-22—Recorded.

READ—the following paper :—

Letter from F. H. GRAVELY, Esq., D.Sc., Superintendent, Government Museum, Madras, to the Secretary to Government, Law (Education) Department, dated the 6th July 1922, No. 801-1.

I have the honour to forward herewith report on the working of the Government Museum and the Connemara Public Library for the year 1921-22, and to request that I may be supplied with 150 copies for distribution to other museums.

### ENCLOSURE

#### ADMINISTRATION REPORT OF THE MADRAS GOVERNMENT MUSEUM AND THE CONNEMARA PUBLIC LIBRARY FOR 1921-22.

Dr. F. H. Gravely continued in charge during the whole year. He was on casual leave for 19 days in the year from the 13th to 22nd May and from the 3rd to the 13th December, the four days availed of in excess having been treated as casual leave as a special case in G.O. R. No. 419, dated 27th December 1921, during which time, as well as during the period of his tour from the 4th to the 12th May and from the 23rd May to 6th June, the Personal Assistant was left in charge of the office.

The Museum has become a member of the Museums Association of Great Britain.

2. *Visitors*.—The following is a statement of the number of visitors recorded :—

	1920-21.	1921-22.
Total number of visitors—Old building ... ..	303,024	310,931
Do. New building ... ..	295,353	284,683
Largest number on a single day—Old building ... ..	35,960	55,745
Do. New building ... ..	31,323	51,440
Total number on Sundays—Old building ... ..	60,376	49,207
Do. New building ... ..	55,922	48,631
Total number on Gosha days ... ..	6,332	5,135

As usual, Kannu Pongal day (16th January) attracted the largest number of visitors. Excluding the festival occasions of Kannu Pongal and Dwadesi, the average number of visitors recorded for the two buildings was 226,825 against 242,447 in the preceding year and 255,262, the average for the last five years.

3. *Buildings and grounds*.—The improvements to the south wing of the old building, sanctioned in the proceedings of the Public Works Department No. 809 W., dated 10th June 1921, consequent on the new extensions to the Natural History section have been completed, thus affording more wall space on which to exhibit specimens. The work necessitated the temporary removal and storage of the exhibits.

During the greater part of the year the fish room remained closed to the public, partly on account of the repairs and partly on account of necessary rearrangement which is still in progress.

The guns placed on the open maidan on the north and south sides of the new building have been shifted to more suitable places close to the theatre building.

The telephone extension to the Superintendent's office room sanctioned during the previous year has been installed and is a great convenience to all concerned.

The trees and the more important shrubs of the compound have been named and labels giving their scientific names in the vernacular together with the popular ones so far as they have been ascertained to exist in English, Tamil, Telugu, Malayalam and Kanarese have been affixed to each.

4. *Museum theatre*.—The theatre has been considerably improved by the provision of ceiling fans and substitution of rattan for hard board seats and also by the widening of the proscenium of the stage which the Madras Dramatic Society executed with the sanction of the Public Works Department. The theatre has been very much in demand and was used on 22 occasions during the year, excluding rehearsals, 11 of these being performances of the Madras Dramatic Society and 3 concerts of the Madras Musical Association.

5. *Establishment*.—There have been no changes in the staff. The pay of the superior and inferior staff of the Museum was revised during the year.

6. *Tours*.—Not much touring was done during the year under report, as a great deal of collecting has been done in the immediate vicinity of Madras, thus resulting in a saving of expenditure under travelling allowance. The Superintendent made a tour to Bangalore with the Zoological Assistant starting on the 4th May, which resulted in securing a valuable collection of invertebrate specimens. Continuing the tour, the Superintendent spent some time on the Nilgiri hills where the Botanical Assistant joined him and a good number of interesting botanical specimens were collected. The Superintendent returned to headquarters on the 7th June.

The Archæological Assistant was deputed to attend the meetings of the Second Oriental Conference held in Calcutta in the last week of January 1922, where he read a paper on 'some old Maratha gold coins'. The Indian Science Congress, which was held in Madras this year, was attended by the Superintendent and the Zoological and Botanical Assistants.

7. *Demonstrations*.—The demonstrations to students began in December and arrangements were made for them to last till May to suit the convenience of some of the schools who were unable to utilize the dates originally allotted to them. Many, however, failed to send any students owing to the holidays, with the result that though 2,221 students were entered in the programme, only 950 attended. This fact has been brought to the notice of the Inspector of Schools, Madras, and it is hoped that in future the school authorities will either send their students to the demonstrations or give previous notice of their inability to do so as the Assistants' time is too valuable to be wasted in waiting for students who do not come.

Three demonstrations were given to the teachers by the Superintendent in January and February at which 48 teachers were present. Another demonstration though arranged for could not be held as no one attended.

8. *Linguistic survey*.—Arrangements were completed for the recording by gramophone of the principal languages of the Presidency, as ordered in G.O. No. 228, dated 21st February 1918. The languages selected were recorded by the Recording Expert of the Gramophone Company, Calcutta, who have supplied the records.

9. *Art and archæology*.—All the unserviceable articles referred to in last year's report were sold by public auction and the proceeds of Rs. 2,548 realized, excluding expenses, credited to Government.

Duplicate specimens of pre-historic antiquities from Adichanallur and Perumbair that were intended for the Prince of Wales Museum, Bombay, and retained here since 1914 were handed over to Mr. R. D. Banerji, Superintendent, Archæological Survey, Western Circle, who came here to receive them on behalf of the Museum. Nineteen wood-carvings, 23 brass vessels, 23 brass figures, 35 Amaravati sculptures, 330 stone implements, 31 terracotta and 6 sculptured stones selected by him were also presented to the Prince of Wales Museum, Bombay. With the sanction of Government 37 wood-carvings, 18 Amaravati sculptures, 6 sculptured stones and 5 figures of Buddha were presented to Dr. Ananda Coomaraswami for exhibition in the Indian Fine Arts Museum, Boston, Massachusetts, United States of America.

The whole collection of bronzes that have been acquired from time to time was carefully gone through and a set of the best specimens of each type of figure selected for exhibition in the gallery. A supplementary set for study and reference has also been set apart and carefully stored. The former set was divided into Vaishnavite and Saivite sections and arranged in two rooms, different images of the same deity being grouped together, thus affording facilities for comparative study. Duplicates have been distributed to the Indian Museum, Calcutta, School of Arts, Madras, and the Prince of Wales Museum, Bombay. A typical collection of really good Tibetan and Nepalese metalware was obtained in exchange from the Indian Museum, Calcutta, for comparison with South Indian metalware. Our thanks are due for the officer in charge of the Arts section, Indian Museum, Calcutta, for the trouble taken over the selection.

In consultation with the Director of Public Instruction the work of preserving the bronzes has been entrusted to Mr. E. Smith, Professor of Chemistry, Presidency College, as the cost of utilizing the services of the Archæological Chemist was found to be prohibitive. As cases have to be made ready to house the images before the work is commenced and as it was not possible to make provision in the budget estimates of the current year, the matter has been deferred. Its prosecution is, however, a matter of some importance as each year that the collection remains as at present involves further deterioration in some of the finest specimens of South Indian workmanship ever produced.

The most noteworthy additions to this section are the following :—

(1) A copper image of Durga with Tiruvasi found in Rayanallur village, Tanjore district and acquired under the Treasure Trove Act by the Director-General of Archæology kept here on indefinite loan at his request.

(2) A copper image of Siva found in Echehur village, North Arcot district and acquired under the Treasure Trove Act.

(3) Copper images of Narasimha, Lakshmi, Rama, Lakshmana, Bharata, Sita, Sri Devi, Bhū Devi, Balakrishna and Kaliyakraishna found in Manjakkudi, Tanjore district and acquired under the Treasure Trove Act.

(4) A set of three copper plates strung on a ring the ends of which are secured by means of a seal bearing the legend 'Sri Madhava' and other indistinct symbols purchased from Brindavanam Gopala Acharlu of Ipur, Guntūr district. They record that Maharaja Madhavavarma II of the Vishnukundin dynasty gave the village of Muronukaliki to two Brahmans.

(5) A set of three copper plates strung on a ring provided with a seal bearing the legend 'Sri Madhavavarma' and a peculiar figure having two lamps on either side purchased from Brindavanam Gopala Acharlu of Ipur, Guntūr district. They record that Maharaja Madhavavarma III of the Vishnukundin dynasty gave the village of Vilembali to a Brahman named Agni Sarma on the 15th day in the seventh fortnight of the summer season in the 37th year of his reign.

(6) A set of five copper plates strung on a ring with a seal much worn, purchased from one Kondaraju of Nellore. They record that Maharaja Damodaravarman gave the village of Kongura to certain Brahmans on the Sukla Trayodasi in the month of Kartika in the second year of his reign.

(7) A set of five copper plates strung on a ring presented by the Trustee of the Gudimallam temple. They record the renewal of a grant of the village of Viprapitha to certain Brahmans by the Bana King Vikramaditya.

(8) A set of eleven copper plates strung on a ring with a seal bearing the figure of a bull found in the village of Kasikkudi and purchased from Mon. Thomas Arul of Karaikal. They record that the Pallava King Nandivarman gave the village of Ekadhiramangalam to a Brahman in the 22nd year of his reign. The date may be fixed at about the 8th century A.D.

(9) A set of three copper plates strung on a ring with a seal bearing the emblems of a crescent, a bull and a legend much worn purchased from Mr. Taranicharan Bath, District Munsif of Chodavaram. They record that the Sailodbhava King Dharmaraja Deva gave half the village of Kondodda to a Brahman Gonadevaswami. The grant is dated 800 Samvat (744 A.D.)

(10) A set of three copper plates strung on a ring with a seal bearing an indistinct figure of a bull and a crescent purchased from Taranicharan Rath, District Munsif of Chodavaram. They record that the Eastern Ganga King Indravarma Deva gave some lands in the village of Amerasinga to a Brahman named Sami Sarman.

10. *Numismatics*.—The catalogue of coins of Haidar Ali and Tipu Sultan was published during the year.

The following coins were acquired under the Treasure Trove Act:—

(1) Fifty-three South Indian gold fanams having the Vaishnavite mark between the sun and the moon on one side and a sceptre on the other, found in Edacheri, South Arcot district.

(2) Five five-rupee gold coins (one-third mohar) of the East India Company found in Basavanahalli hamlet, Anantapur district.

(3) Fifteen silver rupees of Shah Alam II struck at Akarvan and found in Bandinenipalem, Kurnool district. Akarvan is the old name of Gadwal, a small State under His Exalted Highness the Nizam of Hyderabad. These are of considerable interest as they give information for the first time that Mughal coins were minted at Gadwal.

(4) A very large number of Chinese copper coins found in Sonallur, Chingleput district. They appear to belong to the 7th century A.D. This large find presumably indicates early trade relations with China.

One gold coin of Vizianagara, two gold coins of the East India Company, two silver Indo-Danish coin, one gold coin of the Matsya family and nine gold coins of the Ganga dynasty were purchased locally.

The Museum is indebted to the Governments of the United Provinces, Central Provinces, to the Marbans of Mewar and Bikanir, to the Director-General of Archaeology and to the Superintendent, Archaeological Survey, Muhammadan and British Monuments for a total number of 23 coins presented to it in the course of the year.

11. *Botanical and Economic*.—The work in connexion with the herbarium representative of the flora of Madras city and surroundings which was started last year has been steadily progressing. Over 250 plants were collected, dried and mounted in the course of the year and the herbarium now consists of more than 650 sheets nearly all of them identified. These have been arranged according to their families and put into a large herbarium case placed in the Botanical Assistant's room. An attempt is made to record the local vernacular names on each sheet. Both teachers and school boys have made use of the herbarium in the course of the year, to some extent for purposes of identification, but at present chiefly as an example of what to aim at in making collections in schools.

The tour to the Nilgiris resulted in the collection of a large number of botanical specimens including specimens of economic interest as well as flowering plants, fruits and seeds and also some ferns, mosses and lichens.

Four specimens of fossil plants exhibited in the gallery have been sent to Dr. B. Sahni of the Lucknow University who asked for a loan of them for purposes of study.

The catalogue of economic products other than timbers referred to in the last year's report has been published.

12. *Geology*.—Facilities have been granted to those who wanted to make a systematic study of the collection. At the request of the Government Agricultural Chemist a number of duplicate specimens of rocks and minerals were presented to the museum attached to the Agricultural College and Research Institute at Coimbatore.

13. *Zoology*.—The tours that were made to Bangalore and the Nilgiris have resulted in the addition of a large number of specimens, particularly invertebrates, to the reserve collection. Specimens are also being constantly collected from the city and suburbs in order to facilitate the wider study of local natural history.

Both the fish and the invertebrate galleries are being re-arranged and it is hoped that they will soon be opened to the public. The re-arrangement of the reptile gallery has also been taken on hand. The mammal exhibits are still stored in the zoological store-room pending re-arrangement, owing to the prohibitive cost of the large sheets of glass necessary for the cases.

The reserve collection has been classified and arranged so as to make it easy for students to find both the identified and the unidentified specimens of any group.

A research student of Madras University has been working in the Museum on the fauna of Madras and its vicinity with special reference to those groups which are likely to be useful for nature study in schools. He has taken up the study of the bugs (Rhynchota) of Madras and its neighbourhood, under my supervision and with the assistance on difficult points from the Zoological Survey of India. All facilities, available here have been given to him and as a result of his work we are getting together a useful collection of these insects, many of which are brightly coloured or otherwise of striking appearance. With the aid of this collection it should soon become possible to name without difficulty all the commoner and more conspicuous species of the district.

At the request of Mr. H. E. Andrews who is preparing a volume on Carabidae for the fauna of British India Series, a number of specimens were sent to him. He has been kind enough to name and return some of them to us; among the rest, he says, there are several new species which he hopes to describe subsequently.

Several duplicate specimens were presented to the following educational institutions:—(1) the Teacher's College, Saidapet, (2) the American College, Madura, and (3) the Municipal High School, Bezwada.

The Museum is much indebted to the Director of the Zoological Survey for lending and presenting collections of named specimens from time to time which have greatly facilitated our work.

14. *Valuable stock*.—The system of maintaining the inventory of valuable stock has been improved and the inventory is now maintained by the Personal Assistant who issues the articles as required. The inventory has been duly checked.

15. *Connemara Public Library*.—The Library was closed on Monday the 16th January, 1922 on account of the visit to the city of His Royal Highness The Prince of Wales.

During the year the number of visitors rose to 23,118 from 20,707 in the previous year.

			1921-22.	1920-1921.
Largest number of readers in a day	...	...	166	156
Smallest do.	...	...	32	11
Largest number of visitors on a Sunday	...	...	171	145
Smallest do.	...	...	47	57

The marked increase in the number of visitors and the fact that the smallest number of readers on a day in this year is almost thrice that of the figure for the previous year show that the library has grown in popularity. Visitors seem to have come, as in the previous year, in a steadier stream than in the years before. The total number of volumes consulted in this year is 39,256—excluding 2,023 volumes issued for museum work and on loan to Government offices—as against 50,229 volumes issued in the previous year. This fall is to be attributed to the causes set out in the previous year's report as also to a change that was introduced during the year with regard to the issuing of books for reference. The condition of many of the volumes is such that it was found inadvisable to subject them to the amount of handling that is inevitable when books are issued in the usual way for reference, and certain scholars and regular visitors, who could be relied on not to abuse the privilege, were therefore allowed direct access to the shelves. The number of books thus consulted naturally could not be recorded. A year's experience proves the success of

this practice; but it has had the effect of placing greater responsibilities on the attendants who serve the public, as it can only be adopted with safety under careful restriction and personal supervision.

During this year, 698 standard works (in 826 volumes) were added to the Library. Of these, 204 (221 volumes) were purchased and 494 (605 volumes) were received as gifts. Among the gifts was a collection of 586 volumes kindly presented by P. Soutter Esq., A.M.I.C.E., some time Deputy Chief Engineer to the Calcutta Port Commissioners and now of Bangalore City, the value of which may be estimated at about Rs. 2,000. This collection, which will prove valuable for the comparative study of religions, is probably the most considerable gift by a private individual to this Library since its foundation. Book-plates have been placed in Mr. Soutter's books in appreciation of his gift and as a permanent record of it.

The Sixth Supplement of the Author Catalogue was brought out during the year and the consequent shifting of books was effected. A card catalogue for all subsequent additions has been completed. The heavy work entailed by the shifting, by the various processes in connexion with the accession of Mr. Soutter's books and the preparation of the card catalogue for all additions after 1919 did not allow of much attention being paid to other work, but the arrangement of Parliamentary Papers and newspapers was proceeded with and an examination of the accumulated mass of serial publications was started. The Sub-Librarian contributed a chapter on 'Museums and Libraries' to the work entitled *Teaching in Indian Elementary Schools*, edited by Miss C. Gordon (*Oxford University Press*).

In pursuance of a resolution passed at a conference of the officers and representatives of the various libraries in the city, held on the 20th December 1920, under instructions from Government (G.O. No. 882, Home (Education), dated 6th August 1920) with regard to the starting of a library circle for this Presidency with a system of inter-borrowing, I entered into correspondence with the authorities of the chief libraries of the city and ascertained that the more important of them were prepared to co-operate under requisite safeguards in the interests of the institutions to which they belong. To prepare a combined catalogue—a necessary preliminary to the successful working of the system—and to carry on satisfactorily the work of preservation of the contents of the Connemara Public Library, I had to submit proposals for additional staff. Desirable though it is in the interests of the reading public, Government, however, naturally could not sanction any such development at present on account of the financial position and directed that the library circle scheme be held in abeyance till finances improved; when the matter will be taken up again.

The provision of additional shelving for the storage of books has unfortunately been postponed for the same reason. This is a much more serious matter, and one that will have a permanent effect to the prejudice of scholarship in the Presidency if the matter cannot be proceeded with at once. The University Library, which is now housed in the Connemara Library building and cannot possibly have its own building ready for use for several years to come, is already utterly congested, in spite of such serious restrictions in purchases of recent years that it has fallen seriously out of date. The Connemara Library is now faced with similar conditions; and unless funds can be found in the immediate future for the shelving that has been planned and sanctioned the two premier libraries of the Presidency will practically have to cease purchase. This will mean not only that they become temporarily obsolete, but that in the future works published during this period, including scientific periodicals, of many which we possess valuable sets extending back over many decades, will not be available for the use of workers in this Presidency. And without them good work will be impossible.

16. *University Library*.—The total number of readers during the year under report is 11,552 as against 12,481 in 1920-21 and 24,044 volumes were consulted as against 27,520 in the previous year.

The privilege of taking books on loan from the Library was enjoyed by 235 University readers as against 248 in 1920-21 and 5,882 volumes were taken out as against 5,554 volumes in the previous year.

## APPENDIX A.

## Donations—1921-22.

- Bainbrigge Fletcher, Mr. T.—  
 Stag beetles (*Lucanus sp.*), Kodaikanal.  
 Spiders.—*Tetragnatha mandibulata*, *Araneus sp.*, and *Psecchus sp.*, of Palnis, Kodaikanal.
- Barnes, Mr. E.—  
 Beetle (*Odontolabis sp.*), grass-hoppers and cricket of Kodaikanal.
- Chelladurai, Mr. J. E.—  
 Collared scops owl (*Scops bakkamoena*), Kodaikanal.
- Collector of North Arcot—  
 Image of Siva found in Echchur, North Arcot district.
- Dandapani Pillai, Mr.—  
 Scorpion (*Palamnaeus swammerdami*).
- Director-General of Archaeology in India—  
 Image of Nachiyar with Tiruvasi found in Royamallur village, Tanjore district.
- Director, Zoological Survey of India, Calcutta—  
 A collection of shells.  
 A pinned collection of Rhynchota.
- Johnston, Mr. R. H. A.—  
 Moth.
- Morrige, Mr. A. G.—  
 Male Tusser Silk Moth (*Antheraca paplina*).
- Officer-in-charge, Art Section, Indian Museum—  
 A collection of brass images from Nepal.
- Raghavan, B.A., Mr. M. D.—  
 Wolf-spider (*Lycosa indagatrix*). Madras.
- Richards, I.C.S., Mr. F. J.—  
 Water bugs (*Belostoma sp.*), Madras.
- Superintendent, Archaeological Survey, S.C., Madras.  
 Big metal chakram.
- The Trustee of the Gudimallum Temple, through the Assistant Archaeological Superintendent for Epigraphy, S.C.—  
 A set of copper plates of the Bana King Vikramaditya.

## APPENDIX B.

## Classified list of expenditure of the Government Museum and Connemara Public Library during the year 1921-22.

	Actuals. 1921-22. RS.	Revised estimate. 1921-22. RS.
<b>Salaries--</b>		
Superintendent and Principal Librarian ... ..	8,450	8,450
<b>Permanent establishment, Government Museum—</b>		
Personal Assistant, Archaeological Assistant, Botanical Assistant, Zoological Assistant, Head Clerk and Cash-keeper, second, third, fourth, fifth clerks, senior and second Taxidermists, daffadar and 34 peons—46 persons ...	19,307	23,000
Permanent establishment, Connemara Public Library— Sub-Librarian, four attendants and three peons—eight persons ... ..	3,594	
<b>Total, Establishment ...</b>	<b>31,351</b>	<b>31,450</b>
<b>Allowances—</b>		
Travelling allowance ... ..	744	800
Local allowance for high prices ... ..		Nil
<b>Contingencies—</b>		
Cost of specimens purchased on tour and objects of interest and coin purchased at headquarters ... ..	1,631	1,600
Cost of books and publications ... ..	2,597	3,000
Rents, rates and taxes ... ..	6,336	6,336
Pay of menials ... ..	1,540	1,620
Other contingencies ... ..	6,658	7,079
<b>Total, contingencies ...</b>	<b>19,506</b>	<b>20,435</b>
<b>Grand total ...</b>	<b>50,857</b>	<b>51,885</b>



No. 885, LAW (EDUCATION), 26TH JULY 1922

Order—No. 885, Law (Education), dated 26th July 1922.

Recorded.

2. The thanks of the Government are due to all who made donations to the Museum during the year, especially to Mr. P. Soutter, A.M.I.C.E., Deputy Chief Engineer, Bangalore City, for his generous gift to the Connemara Public Library.

(By order of the Government, Ministry of Education)

R. RAMACHANDRA RAO,  
*Secretary to Government.*

To the Superintendent, Government Museum.

- „ Director of Public Instruction.
- „ Law (General) Department.
- „ Development Department.
- „ Public Works Department.
- „ Accountant-General.
- „ Director-General of Archaeology (with C.L.).

Editors' Table.









12/7/5

22432

451) M.A.G.

Author—Madres. Education  
separatist.

Title— *Administrative report of the Madras Government. 1919-20-1920-22*

[illegible]